BRYAN EXPOSED AS THE **WORLD'S FALSE PROPHET**

His Predictions of Calamity ers, wood workers and carpenters, 8 per cent, Have Gone Wrong.

Facts and Figures from Official Sources Show That No Faith or Reliance Can Be Placed in a Single Promise That Bryan Makes to the People.

Four years ago, when he was making his canvass for the presidency, William J. Bryan, in a manner truly terrifying, pictured to his audiences the disaster which he said would befall the nation if free silver was repudiated at the polls. His predictions were alarming and pessimistic. They stirred the people deeply. Some believed they would come to pass. But a majority doubted, and the advocates of a sound monetary system were victorious at the elections

Today Mr. Bryan is making prophecies in the same spirit of recklessness, and with the same disregard and indifference to the possibility of their fulfillment that he did in 1896. He again is endeavoring to frighten the country with gloomy pictures of the future of the republic if he is not elected. He tried to bamboozle the people four years ago; he is trying to do it now.

The history of the last four years shows him to have been a false prophet in 1896. Here are collated many of the most startling predictions which he made during the last presidential campaign. First is his prophecy; then comes the showing how it has been fulfilled. All the statistics and data used are taken from official documents and reports, therefore they are accurate and absolutely correct.

Fiction and Fact As to Prices.

Some of the laws of finance-I may say all the great laws of finance-are as certain in their operation and as irresistible in their force as the law of gravitation. If you throw a stone into the air you know it will come down. Why? Because it is drawn toward the center of the earth. The law upon which we have our fight is as sore as the law of gravitation. If we have a gold standard, prices are as certain to fall as the which is thrown into the air. an address delivered to farmers in Newton, la., Aug. 0, 1506.

lowa is one of the greatest corngrowing states in the Union. In 1896 the average price which the Iowa farmer received for corn on the farm was 14 cents a bushel In 1897, the first year of President McKinley's administration, the price rose to 17 cents: in 1898 it jumped to 25 cents, and in 1899, the last year for which official figures have beer compiled, it was 23 cents. In 1896, when Mr. Bryan made his address in Newton the average price of corn on the farm throughout practically ended with the dawn of the the United States was 21.5 cents; last year 96 was 30.3, an increase of 41 per

Since 1894, one of the hardest years of the terrible panic which followed the election of a Democratic president and congress, to 1899, the average price of wheat on the farm throughout the United States has gone up from 49.1 cents a bushel to 58.4 cents, an in- of Labor held in Detroit on December crease of nearly 20 per cent. Oats, 11, 1899; since 1896, have gone up from 18.7 cents crease of 33 per cent. During the four years of the administration of President Cleveland the average price of wheat on the farm was 54.1 cents; during McKinley's term it has been 67.5

Wool of the xx quality was sold in and practical course. New York for 17.5 cents per pound in | brought 36 cents a pound.

Another way of showing how prices of farm products "have fallen under the gold standard" is to give a simple statement of the ruling prices of farm staples on June 1, 1896, and June 1, 1900. The following table gives these

speech made in Baltimore, Md., by Mr.

Bryan, Sept. 19, 1896. Wage earners know that while a gold standard raises the purchasing power of the dellar, it also makes it more difficult to obtain possession of the dollar; they know that employment is less permanent, loss of work more probable, and re-employment less certain.—From a speech made in Madison Square Garden, New York, by Mr. Bryan, Aug. 12,

The gold standard means dearer money: dearer money means cheaper property; cheaper property means harder times: harder times means more people out of work; more people out of work means more people destitute.-From an address to the wo Minneapolis by Mr. Bryan, Oct. 12, 1896.

The following is an excerpt from a signed article published in New York January 1, 1898, by Samuel Gompers, president of the American Federation of Labor, and a Democrat:

"That terrible period for the wage earners of this country which began in 1893 and which has left behind it such a record of horror, hunger, and misery, year 1897. Wages had been steadily forced down from 1893 till toward the end of 1895, and it was variously estimated that between two million and two and a half million wage earners were unemployed."

The following is a quotation from the report of President Compers at the convention of the American Federation

"The revival of industry which we a bushel to 24.9 cents, an average in- have witnessed within the past year is one for general congratulation, and it should be our purpose to endeavor to prolong this era of more general employment and industrial activity. In this effort no power is so potent as or ganized labor, if we but follow a right

"It is beyond question that the wages July, 1896. Since that time it has in- of the organized workers have been creased steadily until in July, 1900, it increased, and in many instances the hours of labor either have been reduced or at least maintained.

"The report which your officers are enabled to submit to this convention. so far as the growth and progress of our movement during the past year are concerned, is of a most gratifying

Farm Products.	Grade Quoted.		June 1, 1896.	June 1, 1900.	Adv.P.C.
Corn No. 2	No. 2 in store	Rushel	80.2714	\$0,3716	37
	No. 3 spring		.57	.6116	1:1
Oats	No. 2 in store	Bushel	.17%	.2124	23
Rye	No. 2 in store	Bushel	1:1.	.53	61
Barley	Fair to good malting	Bushel	.28	.40	43
Polatoca	Choice Burbank	Bushel	.28	.40	4.3
Hay	No. 1 Timothy	Ton	9.25	11.50	21
Flaxseed	No. 1 N. W	Bushel	.82	1.80	119
Butter	Creamery firsts	Pound	.1114	.18	26
Cheese	Full cream, choice	Pound	.0654	.0514	20
Live hogs	Heavy packing	100 pounds	3.25	5.1215	58
	Butcher steers		3,55	3,3214	0.9
	Westerns		3,25	4.9734	53
Clover seed	Prime contract	100 pounds	7.10	7.50	1
	Middling uplands		.0714	.00	20
Wool	Tub washed	Pound	.1614	.23	74
Broom corn	Selfwerking,fair to good	Ton	32.50	180.00	404
Hops	N. Y. State choice	Pound	.07	.12	7.2
Millet seed	German	100 pounds	.80	1.20	50
Eggs	Firsts, strictly fresh	Dozen	.0074	.1016	8

NOTE-The above are Chicago market quotations except in case of cotton and hops, which

But this is not all of the story. The aggregate value of the corn, wheat and oats crops in 1896 was \$934,095,000; in 1899 it was \$1,215,444,000. This means that the growers of these cereals obtained \$281,349,000 more for their crops on account of the advance in prices under the gold standard administration of President McKinley than they

Farmers also are obtaining more money for their live-stock as these figures will show:

STREET AND	Jan. 1, 1897.		Jan. 1, 1900,
Sur-	Total.		Total.
Horses	\$452,649,396		\$603,969,019
Mules	92,802,000		111,717,009
Cows	369,230,903		514,812,106
Cattle	507,529,421		080,486,260
Sheep	67,020,942		122,665,913
	166,272,770	0	245,725,000
3.9:	\$1,655,414,612	ж	\$2,288,375,414

To appreciate what this means every individual stock owner, note the change in the average price per head

Jan. 1, 1807.	Jan. 1, 1900.	Inc.P.C.
Horses\$31,51	\$44,61	43
Mules 41.66	53.56	20
Cows 23.16	81.60	36
Cattle 16,65	24.97	50
Sheep 1.82	2.93	61
Hoge 4.10	4.90	99
And what has silv	er been do	ing all

this time? Its average price per ounce during the first three years of Cleveland's administration was 68.9 cents. The average price per ounce during the first three years of McKinley's administration was only 59.6 cents. And thus, contrary to Mr. Bryan's economic reasoning, silver has gone done while wheat and corn have advanced in

Bryan's "Hard Times" Story.

Mr. Gomper's statements comprise the most positive contradiction of Mr. Bryan's prophecies regarding the misery and destitution which laber would suffer in the event of the election of McKinley in 1896, but a few figures will emphasize still more how false a prophet the Democratic nominee for presdent is.

Since Mr. McKinley became prestdent artisans and journeymen everywhere have received increases in wages from 5 to 40 per cent. Reports made by national and international unions in April, 1900, show, among others, these specific advances in wages in 1899: Bricklayers, stonemasons,

makers, iron shipbuilders, bookbinders, core makers, electrical workers, meat cutters, 25 per cent; bicycle workers and upholsterers, 20 per cent; locomotive engineers, pattern makers and printers, 30 per cent; mine workers and machinists, 40 per cent; coil hoisting engineers, 50 per cent; seamen, 33 per ent; brewery workmen, bakers, boot and shoe workers, lace curtain operatives, carpenters, stationary firemen. longshoremen, leather workers, tin plate workers, trunk makers and wood workers, 15 per cent; cotton spinners, 23 per cent; broom makers, brickmakers, blacksmiths, coopers, eigarmakers, locomotive firemen, horseshoers, iron molders metalworkers, papermakers,

tailors, tile layers, railroad laborers, waiters and cooks, 10 per cent; glass bottle blowers, 8 per cent; fron, steel and tin workers, 17 per cent; street railway employes, 12 per cent; textile workers, 1214 per cent; stage employes, But substantial increases in wager

were obtained also in the years 1897 and 1898 by many of the classes of labor mentioned in the foregoing. In bricklayers and stonemasons, 'longshoremen and machinists received advances of 10 per cent; leather workers, 15 per cent; mine workers and potters, 12 per cent; and many others from 3 to 8 per cent. In the manufactures sent abroad was other country. We have had a very

1898 some of the increases were as follows: Bicycle workers, bollermakers, fron shipbuilders, brewery workmen, bookbinders, coal hoisting engineers. horseshoers, printers, street railway employes, trunk makers and upholsters, 10 per cent.; bricklayers, stonemasons, locomotive engineers and coremakers, 12 per cent; electrical workers and mine workers, 25 per cent; stationary engineers, 20 per cent; leather workers, machinists and pattern makers, 15 per cent; tobacco work-

Bryan's Tight Money Scare.

A gold standard encourages the hoarding of money because money is rising.—From Mr. Bryan's Madison Square Garden speech, Aug.

This is how money has been "hoarded under the gold standard." On August 1, 1896, the total money in circulation in the United States was \$1,514,-903,142, or \$21.18 for every person in

the country, On July 1, 1900, the money in circulation in the United States reached the enormous aggregate of \$2,062,425,946, and this remarkable increase came about without the "free and unlimited coinage of silver." This is an increase in the total circulation, since Mr. Bryan made his prophecy in Madison Square Garden, of \$547,500,000, or more than 33 per cent; and an increase from \$21.18 per capita to \$26.78 per capita.

That is to say, for every man, wonan and child in the whole country, there was on July 1, 1900, \$5.60 more in circulation than there was when Mr. Bryan predicted that there would be a contraction of the circulation.

How Industry was Paralized.

A gold standard discourages enterprise and paralyzes industry .- From Mr. Bryan's Madison Square Garden speech, Aug. 12, 1866,

The most accurate barometer of business conditions which is accessible in other than census years is the clearing house returns. These indicate as correctly as is possible the volume of business done in any particular section of the country and in the whole country Mr. Bryan said that the "gold standard discourages enterprise and paralyzes business." But does it? Just look at these figures:

In 1896, the year of the Bryan-Mc-Kinley presidential contest, the clearances in all the clearing houses in the United States aggregated \$51,935,651,733. The first year of McKinley's administration-1897-they were \$54,179,545,030; the next year they jumped to \$65,924,-820,769, and last year they reached the prodigious total of \$88,909,661,776, an increase in three years, of 37 billion dollars. To put it another way, 75 per cent more business was transacted in 1899 than in 1896, or in 1895, and double

the volume done in 1894. Another index of how "business was paralyzed" is found in the traffic of railroads. In 1896 these transportation companies carried 773,868,716 tons of freight. In 1898 they carried 912,973,858 tons. (These figures are the latest obtainable). Not only did the traffic increase tremendously, but the average rate for transportation dropped from 82 cents per hundred tons per mile to 76 cents, within the two years men-

How Bryan "Beggared Millions."

Savines bank denositors know that under that they will lose their deposits because of the inability of banks to collect their assets, and they still further know that if the gold indard is to continue indefinitely they may be compelled to withdraw their deposits in order to pay living expenses.—From Mr. Bryan's Madison Square Garden speech Aug. 12, 1896,

sire to lessen the volume of money so that they can corner it more easily.-From a speech delivered in Youngstown, O., by Mr. Bryan, Oct. 19, 1896.

If we adhere to a gold standard we will beggar millions more and double the burdenof every burden-bearer in the United States.

-From a speech delivered in Anderson, Ind., by Mr. Bryan, Oct. 21, 1896.

Not only have depositors in savings banks not lost their deposits, as Mr. Bryan predicted they would, but they have increased them to a truly marvelous extent. In 1896, 988 savings banks had on their books the names of 5,065,494 individual depositors whose aggregate deposits were \$1,907,156,277. or an average of \$376.50 for each de-

In 1899, 987 banks reported 5,687,818 depositors with \$2,230,366,954 on deposit. That means an increase in the number of depositors of more than 600,000, and an increase in deposits of \$323,210,677. Furthermore, while the depositors have grown in number the average deposit has increased from \$376.50. in 1896. to \$392.13, in 1899.

These figures mean that for every man, woman and child in the United States there was on deposit in the savings banks-this does not include national banks and trust companies-\$29. 24 last year, as against \$26.68 in 1896. Moreover, the savings deposits of the wage earners of this country are more than double those of any other people on earth.

How Business Men Were Ruined.

It is only necessary to note the increasing number of failures in order to know that a gold standard is ruinous to merchants and manufacturers.-From Mr. Bryan's Madison Square speech Aug. 12, 1896.

Never in the history of the United States, except in the years 1880 and 1881, was there such a small number or percentage of business failures as there was in 1899. In that year the number of failures was 9.337, 1883, when it was 9,184. The total amount of liabilities last year was \$90,-879,889, which was the lowest in any year except the two years designated. Compare with this magnificent record the record of 1896, or 1895, or 1893,

In 1896 there were 15,088 failures, with \$226,096,834 liabilities; in 1895 the number was 13,197, with liabilities amounting to \$173,196,060, and in 1893 there were 15,242 failures with \$346,779,889 lia-

"Ruinous to merchants and manufacturers," said Mr. Bryan. Let us see. In the first place, one of the best indications of the conditions of this class of business men is the size of their bank accounts. For business deposits the national banks are used almost exclusively by merchants and manufacturers. In 1896 the deposits in all the national banks of the United States were \$1,686,000,000. The year following McKinley's election they increased to \$1,768,000,000; in 1898 they amounted to \$2,078,000,000, and in 1899 they jumped to \$2,605,000,000, an increase of nearly one billion dollars three years, which means that the business men were that much better

off last year than they were in 1896. Another demonstration of the fallacy of Mr. Bryan's prediction is found in the figures showing the exports of manufactured products during the last five years. In 1896, the value of

\$228,571,178, and this amount has been nearly doubled since. In 1899 there was \$338,675,558 worth of this class of exportations, and for the fiscal year of 1900 the grand aggregate was \$432,284,-366. The total exports of all kinds of domestic merchandise in 1900 were valued at \$1,370,476,158, as against \$863,-200,487 in 1896, and \$793,392,599 in 1895. Thus again is Mr. Bryan proved to be a false prophet.

How Gold Went Abroad.

Our opponents cannot ignore the fact that gold is now going abroad in spite of all leg-islation intended to prevent it, and no silver is being coined to take its place. Not only is gold going abroad now, but it must con-tinue to go abroad as long as the present financial policy is adhered to, unless we con-tinue to horrow from across the ocean, and even then we simply postpone the evil, be-cause the amount borrowed, together with the interest upon it, must be paid in appreciated dollars. There is only one way to stop the increasing flow of gold from our shores, and that is by the restoration of bi-metallism.—From Mr. Bryan's Madison Square Garden speech, Aug. 12, 1896.

When Mr. Bryan made this prophecy rold was leaving the United States at the rate of six and one-half million dollars a month. During 1896, the total exports of this precious metal amounted to \$78,904,612; the preceding year they were \$30,117,376, and in 1893. the first year of President Cleveland's administration, they reached \$88,897,-

But the tide turned as soon as a Republican administration returned to power. Instead of exporting gold, we began to import it. Under the changed business conditions, the restoration of confidence and of industrial prosperity following McKinley's election, Europe began to send its gold to the United States. In 1897, \$44,609,841 in gold came to this country from abroad, which meant a net balance over the preceding year of about \$123,000,000 in our favor.

The following year-1898-\$104,868,476 in gold was sent to the United States from foreign countries, and last year the amount was \$51,428,099. Thus in the first three years of McKinley's administration gold to the amount of \$200,906,418 was imported to the United States, while during Cleveland's administration \$200,091,928 was sent

abroad from this country. Furthermore, instead of this country corrowing in order to keep gold here, American financial institutions have loaned nearly one hundred millions of gold to Germany, Sweden, Great Britain and other European nations within six months. New York has become the financial center of the world, and several foreign governments are preparing to float heavy loans here.

In Spite of Bryan's Prophecy.

I assert the right of the people of this country to have their own financial system and to regulate their own affairs, and if foreign people do not want to loan money to us under these conditions we will have consolation of knowing that the conditions will be so favorable that we soon will have money to loan them .-- From a speech delivered in Lincoln, Neb., by Mr. Bryan,

There is a prophecy which has been fulfilled, though not in a manner that is pleasing to Mr. Bryan. The Repubican party has enacted new financial legislation, and to use Mr. Bryan's own words, "We have the consolation of knowing that we have money to loan." We are loaning money to foreign countries, and Russia has been thinking of borrowing something like \$150,-000,000 from us. But free silver did not large so that henceforth it will become bring about this wonderful and gratifying change. It was the gold stand-

How He Made Farmers Suffer.

Under a gold standard farmers cannot pay their mortgages, and simply have to lose what they have invested.—From a speech delivered in Benton Harbor, Mich., by Mr.

In Mr. Bryan's own state, Nebraska, the value of mortgages which were released or canceled in 1898, the second year of McKinley's administration, was \$27,498,070, which is \$9,300,000 greater than the value of mortgages paid off

in 1896. Instead of farm lands depreciating in value, they have appreciated tremend-ously. On this subject the American

Agriculturist recently said: "Agricultural real estate is now worth \$1,220,000,000 more than it was a single year ago; the percentage of farms occupied by owners is now July 1 of that year, the gold in this larger than ever before, while the number of farms under mortgage has materially decreased.

"The amount of mortgages on farms occupied by their owners is estimated at about \$300,000,000 less than at the beginning of the decade. Mortgages now average only about 27 per cent of the value of the farms they are on, the rate of interest has declined, and the great bulk of mortgages now in force were incurred to buy the farm or to improve it."

The Debtor Became Creditor. We are the greatest debtor nation on earth,

-From a speech delivered in Anderson, Ind., by Mr. Bryan, Oct. 21, 1896. Open our mints, give us the double standard, and then we will stand as the mistress of the world's commerce.-From a speech delivered in Minneapolis by Mr. Bryan, Oct. 12,

The United States is now the greatest creditor nation on earth, and has become so since President McKinley was inaugurated. From March 1, 1897, to March 4, 1900—that is, in three years, the excess of American exports over imports represented a value of \$1,483,-537,049. In other words, that was the balance on the credit side of Uncle Sam's ledger during the first three years of the present administration. From 1790 to March 1, 1897-107 yearsthe excess of exports over imports was

only \$383,028,497. Thus in three years the United States, under the administration of President McKinley, exported four times as much as during the entire period preceding it from the founda-

tion of the republic. The United States is capturing the markets of the world. Europe, Asia and Africa are buying American manufactures and farm products in constantly increasing quantities. are sending over their gold in the settiement of trade balances, and then borrowing it. During the fiscal year of 1900 alone the excess of American merchandise sold abroad over the amount purchased there represented a value of \$545,000,000

The Philadelphia Times, a Demo cratic newspaper, recently printed the following under the caption, "Ours Is Now the Best Credit in the World": "The credit of the United States is

higher today in all the markets of the world than that of any other nation. We have ceased to be a debtor nation and have become largely a creditor Today our national bonds command higher prices than the securities of any

pointed and positive illustration of the character of our national credit in the recent award of an English loan of 10,000,000 pounds sterling. More than half of these securities were awarded to American subscribers.

"This is a revolutionary departure in the financial attitude of the United States, and places us in the forefront of the credit nations of the world. The bonds of the United States yield only from two and one-half per cent down o as low as one and one-half per cent to the holders, while the English bonds so largely taken by United States bidlers, yield over three and one-half per cent.

Without "opening our mints to the 'ree coinage of silver," we not only have become the mistress of the world's commerce, but we have ceased to be a debtor nation, and have become the greatest creditor nation in the world.

An Object Lesson in Japan.

When they tell you that the use of silver degrades a nation, you point to Japan. Japan has a silver standard. Japan uses silver and has made wonderful strides in the last twenty years.—From a speech delivered in Stanislaus hall, Chicago, by Mr. Bryan, Oct. 29, 1896.

Japan is now operating under a gold standard law, and the benefits resulting from the change from a silver basis have been most marked. Scarcey had the echoes of the discussion of 896 died away before Japan decided to adopt the gold standard, and the new law went into effect October 1, 1897. The beneficent results following this change in that nation's monetary system are told in a recent official statement made by Count Matsukata Masayoshi, the Japanese minister of state for finance. That official said:

"Since the adoption of the gold standard, our currency has been freed from constant fluctuation in its exchange rate, to which it was subject before. Business transactions were made safe; and improvement in credit took place in the community at large; prices became more constant; in a word, the way was opened for the steady and orderly growth of our commerce and industry.

"The beneficial results of the coinage reform is seen in another direction. Now that the capitalists of the gold standard countries have become assured that they will no longer be in constant danger of suffering unexpected losses from investments made in this country on account of fluctuations in the price of silver, they seem to show a growing tendency to make such investments at low rates of in-

"So far as our trade with gold standard countries is concerned, our adoption of the gold standard has proved to be a source of great benefit. Again, concerning our commerce with silver standard countries, contrary to the gloomy prospects indulged in by some critics, our trade with those countries has not ceased to make a steady

"Since our adoption of the gold standard, our government bonds have been sold in no small amounts in the European markets, so that their names appear regularly in the price list of the London Stock Exchange.

"We believe that the beneficial effect of our coinage reform on our foreign trade has already been great, and we do not notice any material evil in connection with it. Besides, our adoption of the gold standard has made i easier for our country to enter into the economic community of the world at practicable for us to invite capital from other countries to be invested in our country. We conclude, thefore, that the effect of the coinage reform upon our foreign trade has been beneficial without a trace of evil."

Since 1896, Russia also has adopted the gold standard, and the results there have been of the same beneficial character as in Japan. Peru followed with the example of Russia and Japan and so did Costa Rica and Equador Now nearly all the South American republics are operating under a gold standard law.

How Gold Deserted Us.

Gold is arrogant and tyrannical in time of peace, and it deserts any nation in time of war.—From a speech delivered in Indianapolis, Ind., by Mr. Bryan, Oct. 6, 1896.

The stock of gold in the United States has increased enormously since Mr. Bryan's nomination in 1896. country, including the coin and bullion in the Treasury department, was \$599,-597,964.

By March 1, 1900, the end of the third year of President McKinley's administration, it had nearly doubled, the amount being \$1,025,825,162.

Since Mr. Bryan made this statement the United States has been engaged in a foreign war, and did gold desert us then? No! It came pouring in from all the world.

In 1898, the year of the war with Spain, the gold that was sent to this country from abroad amounted to \$120,while only \$15,533,719 was exported, leaving a balance in our favor of \$104,868,476.

On July 1, of that year, the stock of gold in the United States amounted to almost \$900,000,000, an increase since Mr. Bryan's nomination of \$300,000,000, and since July 1, 1897, an increase of \$200,000,000. That is how the precious

metal deserted the American people in time of war. Does not all this *show that Mr. Bryan is a false prophet?

SOCIAL RULES IN CHINA.

No One Visits in That Country Until Sent For. From the Interior.

One never becomes so well acquaint ed with the Chinese that ceremony may be dispensed with. It is possible that there may be informal visiting among very old friends and neighbors, but it is hardly conceivable. With mere acquaintances the visit cannot be paid until one is sent for; then a cart arrives more or less splendid, according to the position of the hostess. If she happens to be poor the vehicle will be shabby in the extreme-the mule by which such a cart is drawn, gaunt and aged, the driver filthy and in rags.

If its owner is a woman of wealth, the vehicle will be curtained and cushioned with fine blue or purple cloth, and there will be in attendance not only the woman servant, but two haughty outriders mounted on Chinese ponies. The woman servant is sent invariably to accompany the guest, since no well-bred woman in China ventures into the streets alone. One of the stigmas attached to the reputation of the present dowager empress is a tradition that, when a girl, she once went out upon the streets alone and bought a certain kind of cake of which she was

It is something of an art for a foreigner to take her seat gracefully and comfortably in a Pekin cart, and there and drives away.

are those who do not think that it can be done at all. A succinct rule has been given by one who should be an authority: "Tumble in and fold up."

All Chinese houses are concealed from the street by high, blank walls, On either side of the entrance are the stables and the apartments of the gatekeeper and the other servants. Near the door of the court a stout, wellgroomed mule is frequently hitched to an iron ring in the wall-the animal which the master of the house rides or hitches to his cart, and which, throughout China everywhere, takes

precedence of the horse.

If the hostess and her daughter-inlaw are not waiting to receive the guest, there is certain to be a halfdozen women servants, and the family will be waiting in the court beyond. They are arrayed in their best apparel, goregous silks beautifully embroidered, hair elaborately dressed and adorned with flowers and gilt and sil-

ver pins glittering with jewels. If they are Manchus their feet will be unbound, the hair arranged upon a board about fourteen inches in length and four in width, attached to the back of head; and the long, loose touter garment, reaching to the knees, will be black, with bands about the throat and leeves of dark or light blue. Chinese ladies wear a much shorter outer garment, gayer in color, with wide drawers of blue or bright green. The hair s dressed in a queer little curved loop, which is thought to accord with their dwarfed feet.

The guest adresses the mother-inlaw first, then the other ladies, and she is welcomed with the Chinese mode of handshaking-placing one closed hand upon the other and moving it up and down. If the children have been brought out for inspection-as usually happens-they are drawn up in line and greet the visitor with a pretty, graceful courtesy. As a rule, Chinese children are extremely attractive they are so quaintly dressed, in such fascinating little gowns, jackets and trousers, that suit their dark skins and bright eyes admirably.

A Chinese household is a community of which the parents are the head, over which the mother rules with an iron rod. Each son must bring his wife to his mother's house upon his marriage, and he must remain there with his growing family. Until she is fortunate enough to give birth to a son the position of the daughter-in-law is that of an upper servant, and frequently it is one of the utmost misery. When guests are received she must remain quite in the background; she cannot speak unless she is addressed, and cannot sit in the presence of her mother-in-law until she is told to do

The best of the houses front the south, and these, of course, are occu-pled by the mother-in-law. She has usua ly a suite of several a partments, a reception, dining and bed room These are separated by handsomely carved screens, but the door is simply paved with brick or stone, and it is not even covered with matting. This is true of the emperor's palaces as well as of the houses of the common people. The floor is seldom clean and s made the repository of all manner of rubbish. When a visitor is expected, however, there is a good "ridding up," and both the floors and the court

yard are carefully swept. In the reception room a handsome table is placed against the wall opposite the door, with a stiff-backed chair on either side, and there are cabinets filled with costly bronze and porcelain. In the bed room a k'any or oven bed up fully half the space, and upon this, when not receiving, the hostess spends much more than half her time. She sits on it to sew, to eat and to gossip and at each end of the k'any are carved wardrobes containing her

finery. The dining room is shut off from the reception room by a solid wall, alhough under the same roof, and it must be reached by going out of doors, along the flagging protected by the deep overhanging eaves. Its furnishings are high, square table, with two or more stiff, polished, straight-backed chairs, side tables for the serving of the many dishes which constitute a feast, and upon the wall inscriptions in Chinese

characters, with other decorations. At the door the hostess steps aside and entreats her guest to enter; to be polite she must firmly refuse, entreating her guest to precede her. This controversy must be prolonged for some time, when, of course, the guest enters first, as was intended. She is then conducted to the "honorable place," the chair at the right of the table, which she must refuse, urging the hostess to occup it; another lengthy controversy must follow, ending by the guest seating herself in the "honorable

Pipes are then brought in, and if, being a foreigner, the guest declines to smoke, the hostess also foregoes the pleasure of her accustomed indulgence. Presently tea is brought-the most exquisite, ethereal beverage that could be imagined-served without sugar or cream, clear as amber, flavored with flowers; it is like sipping the breath of June. With the tea are served delicate little cakes, ornamented with vermillion spots, not unlike little round sponge cakes, and delicious sweetmeats, candied fruits, red fruit marmalade pressed into hot sirup. If the guest wishes to be very polite she must make a good deal of noise with her lips as she sips her tea and eats her sweetmeats, for this shows that the refreshment is appreciated.

Very few Chinese women, even those of high rank, are educated. The great Hemmed in by the walls of the court which they seldom leave, their range of ideas is naturally very limited. It is difficult, therefore, for even foreigners who understand the language to converse with them, they have so few topics in common.

The guest will be asked her age first of all: for with the Chinese it is not considered rude to ask the most pointed, personal questions. The older she is the more admirable will she seem in the eyes of her entertainers, for youth in China is not entitled to much respect. The hostess will then want to know if her parents are living, ho many brothers she has and how many sisters, and from this the transition to the question of-dress-is easy and natural. Any peculiarities in the visitor's toilet will be noted; her jewels rings and brooch will be closely examined, her lace and ribbons admired, and she will be asked if her gown was made by a foreign tailor.

All that she possesses will be ex travagantly praised, while the poor be-longings of the entertainer will be correspondingly disparaged. When the visit draws to a close the hostess will insist upon accompanying the visitor to te outer court; this she must b implored not to do, the guest finally submitting and shaking hands Chinese fashion, by way of returning the civility of those who thus dismiss her, after which she clambers into her cart

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